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STAFF STUDY ON VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL AREA CONSIDERATIONS  
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL COLD WAR STRATEGY

I. PROBLEM

To examine the area contribution to the formulation of a U. S. cold war global strategy.

II. BASIC ASSUMPTION

The Kremlin, without recourse to general war for the next five years, will carry out an unrelenting expansion of the cold war in an attempt to gain world-wide communist domination.

III. ANALYSIS

A. General Policy Considerations (as applicable)

1. Concise statement of existing policy.
2. Practicality in the light of area conditions.
3. Apparent policy inadequacies.
  - a. Policy definitiveness.
  - b. Overt aspects.
  - c. Covert aspects.
4. Inter-relationship to:
  - a. Contiguous areas.
  - b. Global situation.

B. General Strategic Mission

1. Current objectives.
2. Long-range objectives.

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3. Logic as related to a global strategy.
4. Feasibility as related to a global strategy.

C. Situation in the Area

1. Stability.
2. Orientation and awareness of the present power situation.
3. Predominant influences.

D. Vulnerabilities within the Area

1. Degree of communist control.
  - a. Communist Party strength ratio.
  - b. Communist military strength ratio.
  - c. Communist "thought control" apparatus.
2. Psychological Vulnerabilities.
  - a. Political.
  - b. Economic.
  - c. Sociological.
3. Physical Vulnerabilities.
  - a. Accessibility.
  - b. Availability and security of a base complex.
4. Subdivision most threatened.
  - a. Impact on balance of area.
  - b. Impact globally.

E. Potentialities within the Area

1. Indigenous.
  - a. Motivation and aspirations.
  - b. Rallying capacity.

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2. Exploitable through External Influence.

- a. Resistance forces.
- b. Other resources.

3. External support required in terms of expanded effort dollar-wise to:

- a. Hold the line.
- b. Assure control.
- c. To win conclusively.

F. Targets

- 1. Diversity.
- 2. Facility of approach; overtly versus covertly.
- 3. Biological.
- 4. Physical.

G. Capabilities

- 1. Resolution of outstanding issues.
  - a. Peace treaties.
  - b. Economic commitments.
  - c. Military commitments.
  - d. Security arrangements.
  - e. Plebiscites.
- 2. Allied cooperation.
  - a. Is assumption of allied commitments involved? To what degree? In what categories?
  - b. Do allied

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- b. Do allied commitments, policy, or influence in the area affect the U. S. capabilities advantageously or disadvantageously?

H. Courses of Action

1. Principal overt course of action open.
  - a. Policy changes required.
  - b. Realignment of resources necessary.
  - c. Impact on global strategy.
  - d. Time factor.
2. Primary alternative.
  - a. Adequacy of resources.
  - b. Utilization of resources as a deception measure in relation to area or global strategy.
3. Principal covert course of action open.
  - a. Degree of integration with overt action.
  - b. Subsidiary support potential to overt action.
  - c. Prospects of success if action taken independently or parallel to overt action.

I. Administrative Considerations

1. Centralized or decentralized control; regional base or headquarters, field autonomy.
2. Communications; physical networks, freedom of movement.
3. Security and cover.
4. Adaptation to deception measures.

IV. SUMMARY AND

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**IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

**A. Summary**

A brief reappraisal of U. S. standing with respect to the area, to include a forecast of developments within the next two year period under present strategic concepts.

**B. Conclusions**

A statement of the area role relative to a U. S. global strategy and the absolute conditions required for successful attainment of goals.

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